Sept. 15, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

SUFFRAGE UNTIMELY
SUFFRAGE BY STATE ACTION
WOMEN DO NOT WANT TO VOTE
WOMEN BEAR NO PART IN WAR
WOMAN INFERIOR
WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOME

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171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

September 15, 1917

Vol. I (new style) No. 16

Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen Corporation

Camouflage 283
The Maine Issue 285
The Woman Cook and the War Department. By C. C. C. 285
Victory in Maine Only Deferred 286
She Would Like Her Dinner, Too 286
Bad for the Children 287
Just Why We Work for Presidential Suffrage 287
Stoking the Engine 287
Will Women Vote When They Can? 287
The Main Facts in the Maine Situation 288
Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, Stands up to Battle 288
Ex-President Roosevelt's Reception to New York Suffragists 288
Checking up on Nebraska 288
The Child's Right to Work Eleven Hours a Day 288
Canada's New Franchise Act 289
Women's Land Army of England 289
Hungarian Women Congratulate English Women 289
In Cologne 289
Italian Suffragists Press for Enfranchisement 289
Finnish Women Voters to Be Eligible for All State Offices 289
Mexican Women of State of Guanajuato Enfranchised 289
Australia's Advantages Over Rochester, N. Y. 289
Unique Suffrage Fete Held by Minnesotans at Residence of the President of the Minnesota State Suffrage Association 290-291
National Woman Suffrage and the Sixty-fifth Congress 292
Party Pledges 292
President Urged to Speak at Final New York Suffrage Rally 292
New Jersey Suffragists to Guard Camp Dix 292
Wage-Earning Women to Organize Against Exploiters 292
Maryland Suffragists Will Conserve Energies in Political Work 293
Women in Banks 293
Brilliant Suffragist Pastor 293
The Municipal Canning Kitchen of New York City 294
Financial Contributions Received by the N. A. W. S. A. Reported by Emma W. Rogers, Treas. 295
The Woman and the Go-Cart 296
When Dover, Ohio, Women Voted 296
California Women Protest 296
Women Voters Make Men Patriots 296
Campaign Slogans from C. C. C. 297
A Thrift Column 298
The Corn Crib 298
The Prestige of the Empire State 300

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 15, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Camouflage

DO not overlook the lesson in this week's cover.

"Camouflage," meaning the gentle art of obscuring the issue, has been put into everybody's mouth of late, thanks to the French. Long before America got the word, America got the habit, so far as suffrage is concerned. Veiled by this excuse and that delay, the suffrage question has been held back for half a century, but out of the camouflage that has been allowed to enmesh and obscure it, the essential fact in the fight for woman's enfranchisement, the right of self-government, stands forth today, at one with Liberty enlightening the world.

The Maine Issue

AN unaroused electorate, a special election, the edict to defeat suffrage issued by boss politicians, a resentment at picket tactics—vented with fine masculine logic on the suffragists who don't picket—these seem to have been the determining factors in Maine last Monday.

As far back as July, suffrage campaigners who went into the Maine fight were pointing out that "the politicians are not with us. They are working the same old game—double-crossing us at every turn." At Democratic border towns, "the Democrats have instructed against us. They station men near the meeting halls to tell everybody there are no meetings."

As the campaign drew to a close every suffrage worker in the State testified that even if the measure was lost nothing could have given it the forward impetus that the campaign has given. It is a truism that nothing educates like a campaign. Suffrage was an unknown quantity in Maine when the campaign opened. For every one who believed in it then, 25 believed in it when the campaign ended. And this in spite of the fact that no sooner had the Legislature decreed a suffrage referendum than war was declared and its black shadow engulfed thought and effort in Maine as elsewhere. For such virgin soil the time allotted to active campaigning was crucially short. Distances are great in Maine. Miles of wood and abandoned farms separate the small towns. The topographical obstacles alone would have dismayed less dauntless spirits than those of Maine's working suffrage forces. Women's hands were full of war relief work. Their minds were filled with it. Many argued earnestly, "Let's work every minute for the soldiers, the men will see to it that we get the vote."

The men didn't see to it, and Maine women have learned a lesson, old in suffrage song and story, namely, if you want the vote, work for it yourself. But the Maine vote, almost a two to one vote against suffrage, leaves intact the good cheer that suffrage has gained a strong foothold in a conservative State.

The issue in Maine is resolved for the time being. Its resolution leaves clearer the point that the suffragists of the country have in the national platforms of the political parties their chief reliance.

The oftener state party machines repudiate those platforms the more sharply they outline the federal suffrage amendment as the only expedient by means of which Republican Party and Democratic Party can make good on an advertised faith in suffrage. After all, the federal suffrage amendment is still the main issue.

Votes and the City Streets

WITHOUT play-grounds the children perish. While at play in the streets, 4,863 children of New York City have been killed or injured since January 1, 1917. Of these 195 were killed outright or died in hospitals. Many of those who come out of the hospital are crippled for life. On August 20, one day's toll of injured children was 24. Of course, we don't want to get out of woman's sphere into such a horrid thing as politics, but it just occurs to us that laws relating to play-grounds and city traffic do somehow seem to be a mother's business.

The Woman Cook and the War Department

SINCE the world began women have cooked. They are supposed to know how by intuition, yet it does not seem to have occurred to our Government to utilize this commonest of feminine talents in the interests of economy for the public exchequer and health of the soldier.

This is what Great Britain did: In July of 1915 a scheme for training soldiers for Army Cooks by women teachers was approved by the War Office. One hundred and thirty-two Cookery Centers were used and 15 men assigned to each. The men were billeted on the school premises and the women instructors were allowed 42 cents per diem per man by the War Office with which to provide materials for the lessons and for the men's meals. The general opinion prevails that the quality, quantity and variety of food was good, yet the cost per man was cut to 26 cents.

The number of teachers cooperating in this scheme was over 200 and 2,500 men were instructed. The courses were had during the school holidays and the work of the women instructors was entirely voluntary.

In August of the same year (1915) the Women's Legion, started by Lady Londonderry, opened a school for training women as cooks for army and munitions camps. The women were given free rations and quarters and a three to four weeks' training. When employed they receive $100 per year with rations and accommodations. They wear a uniform, work under women superintendents and are inspected by the Commandant of the Legion. The enterprise has met with great success. Within a year 1,200 cooks had been supplied by the school and the Government announced in April, 1917, that several thousand women were employed in camp cook houses, and that increases in the number was limited only by the difficulty of providing suitable accommodations.

The actual saving by these women cooks is reported to have been so substantial as to win the unreserved gratitude of the British Government. The *Daily Graphic* in 1915 gave some striking figures to show the saving effected in a convalescent camp with an average strength of 2,820 men where women cooks were substituted for men. In one month $4,500 was saved.

We commend the woman cook to the War Department. What British cooks have done, American cooks can do. Women have been asked to save in their homes. Give them a chance to save in the camps.

C. C. C.

One Way or Another

TO those women and men in Maine who have worked hard and unselfishly in the campaign, we extend our sympathy. Their victory is only deferred. They wanted their state to step forward as a volunteer, instead of waiting to be conscripted under the Federal Amendment. But one way or another, all the states are bound to get there. Eight have joined the procession this year already; and the end is not yet.

A. S. B.

She Would Like Her Dinner, Too

SOME queer arguments are used by the opponents of equal rights. They declare that woman suffrage does not change results, and that it is poor economy to employ two persons to do what could just as well be done by one.

If equal suffrage did not get results, it would not be opposed so bitterly by the liquor interests, the vice interests, and every crooked kind of "big business."

Illinois is the only state where men's and women's votes are counted separately, and therefore the only one where it can be proved with absolute exactness just how the women vote. The very first year that they got a chance to vote on the liquor question, the women's votes turned the scale for no-license in 96 cities and towns.

The opponents of equal rights still insist that woman suffrage does no good, and point to the fact that Kentucky has more dry counties than Illinois. The question is not whether Kentucky has more dry counties than Illinois, but whether Illinois has more dry counties with woman suffrage than it would have without it. On that point the election returns leave no possibility of doubt. Temperance sentiment is stronger in some states than in others, but in every state it is stronger among the women than among the men.

Oregon defeated state-wide prohibition in 1910, gave women the ballot in 1912, and carried prohibition in 1914. The anti-suffragists say that a number of states where women do not vote had gone dry before that. The question is not whether Oregon went dry sooner than Georgia, but whether Oregon went dry sooner with woman suffrage than it would have done without it. On this point also, both the friends and the opponents of prohibition are agreed.

The effect of the women's vote on the wet and dry question is especially conspicuous; but it has had many other results. At the first election in Chicago where women could vote for aldermen, their vote, by actual count, turned the scale in six wards, and in each case it defeated a "gray wolf" and elected the good government candidate. "The women have often defeated bad nominations," says the Hon. John W. Kingman, of the Wyoming Supreme Court. This is conceded even by Mr. A. Lawrence Lewis, almost the only respectable man in Colorado who has ever written anything against equal suffrage. In his article in *The Outlook*, which the anti-suffragists have reprinted as a tract, he says:

"Both political parties have learned the inadvisability of nominating drunkards, notorious libertines, gamblers, retail liquor sellers, and men who engage in similar discredited occupations, because the women almost always vote them down."

Testimony that woman suffrage does "get results" could be multiplied. It affects legislation—witness the fact, to which the secretary of the National Consumers' League has lately called attention, that at present the most advanced legislation for working women is to be found in the suffrage states.

One of the most important results of equal suffrage, however, is its educational effect upon women themselves, in broadening their minds and leading them to take a more intelligent interest in public affairs. Upon this point the 516 ministers and editors in the suffrage states who replied favorably to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's letter of inquiry were practically unanimous.

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the pioneer policewoman of Los Angeles, says that while the women did much to promote the public good by their indirect influence, yet their contribution to the public welfare has been far greater since their enfranchisement, not only because of their increased power, but even more because of their increased sense of responsibility.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard, in a magazine article some little time ago, gave his reasons for believing that our republic would endure. Among other things, he said that our system of universal education was continued and rounded out by our system of universal suffrage, which kept on educating all the people even after they had left school, making them take an interest in public questions and feel a responsibility for deciding aright. Dr. Eliot, of course, forgot the women. But where they have the ballot, this same educational influence that he thinks so valuable is extended to them.

People cannot be educated and broadened by proxy. A former "coach" of the Yale football team used a neat illustration in answering the argument that equal suffrage would mean duplication of effort. He remarked, "When a man eats his dinner, you might as well object to having his wife eat dinner too, on the ground that it was setting two persons to do the work of one." A. S. B.

Bad for the Children

THE decision of a Federal Judge in North Carolina that the national child labor law is unconstitutional has brought sorrow to everyone except the exploiters of children. In all probability the Supreme Court of the United States will overturn his decision. In the meantime his act may do some incidental good by furnishing an object lesson on the folly of setting up the doctrine of state's rights as a barrier to modern progress.

The best people in the South are strongly opposed to child labor; but some of them, even though they are suffragists, have objected to the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, on the ground of state's rights. Now they see the harm that may be done by making that doctrine a fetish.

This North Carolina Judge also speaks of the father as having a right to the services of his child. Here is the cropping up again of the old belief that children are property. Both wife and children are to be looked upon as chattels. When the husband of the patient Griselda, the model wife of the Middle Ages, announced to her that he had decided to murder their child, according to Chaucer she answered meekly:

"A man may save or spill
His owen thing; do with us as ye will."

It is now claimed, not that a father may murder his child by direct violence, but that he has a right to destroy its health and rob it of its chance for an education—which is worse.

The opinions even of Federal judges are much influenced by their environment. It is significant that this decision has been rendered in North Carolina, which has long been a stronghold of child labor. If it had been rendered in any one of the twenty states where women vote, it would undoubtedly have been quoted as an argument against equal suffrage. A. S. B.

Just Why?

A VALUED correspondent asks: "Just why is it that we are working for Presidential suffrage, and saying that with all the Western states having woman suffrage, the East will be obliged to grant it, because with it the West can decide who shall be President? It does not give the West any more electoral votes."

The suffrage states will hold the balance of power in the Presidential election, and the women hold the balance of power in those states. Therefore it is quite possible that the women's votes may turn the scale and determine who shall be President.

This creates a political situation in which the two great national parties are obliged to bid against one another for the women's vote; and that makes the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment through Congress a practical certainty.

A. S. B.

Stoking the Engine

THE problem just now is to raise and save enough foodstuffs to feed ourselves and our Allies; and also to bring down the price of food for our own people by a fairer system of distribution. But it may be hoped that, when the present emergency is over, the widespread interest now aroused in the food question will lead to a more general study of food values. We do not yet begin to realize what the human race could do for itself by scientific feeding.

New Zealand has made its infant death-rate the lowest in the world, largely because every mother is taught by a government trained nurse how to feed babies and young children. But the question of wholesome feeding for adults is not yet recognized by the world at large as a necessary study. Women stuff themselves with candy and sweets and wonder to find themselves nervous and irritable. Tolstoy says men feed themselves like stallions, and then complain of the force of sensual temptations. Children are allowed to eat all sorts of things that are bad for them, and then are blamed for being naughty. In Japan, we are told, whenever children become cross and fractious, they are sent away for a few days to have their stomachs massaged, and they come come back as amiable as lambs.

No one is allowed to run a boiler without taking a course of instructions first; yet every one is expected to run the beautiful and complicated machine of the human body without any scientific instruction even on the fundamental matter of the amount and kind of fuel that should be put into its furnace.

In the *Englishwoman's Review*, the wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand says that the universal teaching of child hygiene has been an outgrowth of the increased sense of responsibility that came to women with the ballot. As women's minds are broadened, through contact with public affairs, and as their opinions gain more weight through their possession of a vote, we may hope for the coming of a time when everyone will be taught what wholesome food is, and moreover will have the opportunity to get it. A. S. B.

Will Women Vote?

Connecticut voted 61 per cent of its men; Oregon voted 61 per cent of its men and women in the presidential election of 1916.

New Jersey voted 63 per cent of its men; California voted 63 per cent of its men and women.

North Dakota voted 66 per cent of its men; Kansas and Illinois voted 66 per cent of their men and women.

Michigan voted 74 per cent of its men; Idaho voted 74 per cent of its men and women.

Iowa voted 78 per cent of its men, and South Dakota 72 per cent. Montana and Utah voted 75 per cent of their men and women.

Anyone can verify these figures from the United States Census of 1910 and the New York *World* Almanac.

Sidney Lanier said, "It is idle to argue from prophecy when we can argue from history." It is no longer a question whether women will vote. They do vote. A. S. B.

Suffrage Summarized—At Home

THE extremity of the difficulties that are besetting suffragists who are having to carry on state suffrage campaigns while doing War Relief work of a half-dozen different kinds was exemplified in Maine on Monday, September 10.

At the moment of going to press, returns indicated that about 32,000 votes were cast for the amendment and 18,000 against it. Suffrage has, therefore, not "lost" in Maine. It hadn't anything to lose. It has gained one vote out of every three. That is a far better record than was made the only other time the measure was ever up in New England. That was in Rhode Island in 1887, when the "Yes" vote polled was 6,889, and the "No" vote was 21,957.

That soldiers, interest in and work for whose welfare have seriously crippled suffrage energies, should have voted adversely on the suffrage amendment is one of those harsh ironies of fate that suffragists have learned to take as all in the day's work.

It is likely that the fortune of war will put many of those same men helpless as babes in the hands of women nurses. "We stand by you. Stand by us. Vote for woman suffrage," read the banners of the great brigades of nurses in suffrage parades. Well, the Maine soldiers didn't, it seems. But never fear but that the women will go right on standing by the men straight through the war. Reprisal is not woman's way. Women leave that to Congressmen who make a point of taking out on all suffragists their resentment against the tactics of a few suffragists.

Probably there will never be another suffrage campaign in Maine, save for purposes of ratification.

"The effect of every state repudiation of the suffrage plank in the national platforms of all political parties," says Mrs. Catt, "can but serve to focus the effort of the National Suffrage Association anew upon the federal route to the suffrage goal. We have the national commitment to suffrage of every political party in the country. We take our stand upon those commitments. More and more our work concentrates upon Washington as the coming focal point."

MR. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, an appointee of President Wilson's, has resigned his position as Collector of the Port of New York, in protest against women being sent to jail "not for carrying offensive banners nor for picketing, but on the technical charge of obstructing traffic," which Mr. Malone holds "is a denial even of their constitutional right to petition for and demand the passage of the federal suffrage amendment." Mr. Malone adds:

"I have not approved all the methods recently adopted by women in the pursuit of their political liberty. Yet, Mr. President, the Committee on Suffrage of the United States Senate was formed in 1883, when I was one year old. The same Federal suffrage amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1878. Brave women like Susan B. Anthony were petitioning Congress for the suffrage before the Civil War, and at the time of the Civil War men like William Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips assured the suffrage leaders that if they abandoned their fight for suffrage when the war was ended the men of the nation 'out of gratitude' would enfranchise the women of the country.

"And if the men of this country had been peacefully demanding for over half a century the political right or privilege to vote and had been continuously ignored or met with evasion by successive Congresses, as have the women, you, Mr. President, as a lover of liberty, would be the first to comprehend and forgive their inevitable impatience and righteous indignation. Will not this Administration, re-elected to power by the hope and faith of the women of the West, handsomely reward that faith by taking action now for the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment?"

In concluding Mr. Malone pointed out that he considered it high time that "men in this generation, at some cost to themselves, stood up to battle for the national enfranchisement of American Women."

Mr. Malone's position in making the cause of woman suffrage definitely men's own is one to commend him to all suffragists, even though there are some among his well-wishers who are convinced that his action was precipitate, as the passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the present Congress is taken as assured.

AT EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION TO THE NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, SEPT. 8.

Left to right: Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

"ONE of the curious things of this war is that it has brought much nearer the day when every country participating in it—and every country adjacent to the participating countries—will give political rights to women just as men are given them, because it has been proved by the actual event that in this, the greatest and most terrible war of history, the whole woman force of each country has had to be put squarely behind the whole man force of that country."—Theodore Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill, Sept. 8.

MRS. W. E. BARKLEY, president of the Nebraska Suffrage Association, is busy in the Secretary of State's office, checking up the names on the petitions for a referendum on the presidential suffrage bill. She says many petitions were attested from wrong counties. One circulator, Laura Matthews, gave her address as Council Bluffs, Ia.; another, Elwyn Campbell, as Springfield, Mo. Many petitions were signed out in the state and certified to in Omaha. William O. Lovely, of Omaha, circulated petitions in a dozen counties, although the spirit of the referendum law requires circulators to know the signers personally. State Senator Phil Kohl, of Wayne County, obtained 160 signatures.

Copies of the entire 33,000 names are to be furnished Mrs. Barkley by Secretary of State Pool, who will employ at least two special assistants to secure the list. It is anticipated that the work will require several weeks. At one time the State Association threatened to print the names of all the signers in the local papers.

COTTON mill interests have won an injunction suit against the U. S. District Attorney in the name of a father seeking to prevent a local mill from discharging his two minor sons, to whose wages he claims to be entitled. He says he is protected by State law in the privilege of allowing them to work eleven hours a day. Their mother did not figure in the suit. Judge Boyd, who rendered the decision, based it on the usual grounds of constitutionality. It is expected that the decision will be reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The National American Woman Suffrage Association means to leave no stone unturned to that end.

Suffrage Summarized—Abroad

CANADIAN women, over 21, who are British subjects born, or naturalized prior to March 31, 1902, and who have brothers, fathers or sons in active service, are to be enfranchised under the provisions of a government bill introduced by Premier Borden. It is expected to pass and become a law within the month. Meantime the Liberal opposition in the Canadian Parliament is asking for the franchise for all women, pointing out that the government bill discriminates unfairly against those women who have no relatives fighting overseas but are themselves doing the most arduous war work at home. The government bill will enfranchise about a half million women.

SOME of the newly developed qualifications of England's incoming army of women voters is suggested by the testimony of one expert who declares that with the aid of women alone he could now build a battleship.

Perhaps the most significant result of women's war work is to be found in the Women's Land Army, for a determined attempt will be made to retain and settle trained women on the land after the war is over. In the record of courage, endurance, and devotion shown by women in strange perils one recalls the scientist who inoculated herself with gangrene, the women in the cellar house at Pervyse who work always under fire, the chauffeurs in France, Serbia, Rumania, and Russia, and munition workers staunch and collected under Zeppelin menace or in face of explosions.

THROUGH belligerent lines there has stolen across from Budapest to London, a message of congratulation to the women of England, who are soon to be enfranchised. It comes from the women of Hungary, who are also working hard for the vote.

"We wish to congratulate you," it says, "on the introduction of the parliamentary bill extending the franchise to you, women of Great Britain, who have been working more than the women of any other country in Europe for the rights of women. We trust that we, too, will soon be able to conquer our rights. Humanity never needed woman's full strength more than today, when we face the greatest task, the reconstruction of our poor destroyed world. We congratulate you most heartily on the achievement which will allow you to devote your entire strength to the upbuilding of a new, securer world. A world in which we, too, hope to do our part armed with our political rights."

WHEN the military Governor of Cologne, Germany, on August 24th ordered all the women of that city to load railroad cars with all the men, nothing was said about the impropriety of women "touching elbows" with rough men. Every able-bodied adult, man or woman was commandeered for the purpose of loading and discharging railroad cars in order to prevent a congestion of traffic.

CONVINCED of the growing desire for woman suffrage in Italy, the National Federation Pro Suffragio Femminile, in an appeal to the Italian Parliament, has pressed home the urgent need of the extension of the political rights of women as a logical consequence of the enlarged view of democracy among men.

The Federation states that during the early days of the war it avoided public demonstrations for the vote, but it now feels it a duty to insist that the promises of politicians be fulfilled and that the claims of large groups of citizens be recognized.

The new shaping of economic life during the twentieth century has brought the working class population into active participation in public affairs and among these new elements women occupy an important place. European men are generally recognizing this to be true. It is warp and woof of the present democratic struggle on the Continent of Europe, say the suffragists of Italy, and can no longer be ignored.

SUFFRAGISTS in Rome are especially prompt to see that granting the vote to women now is an act of patriotism and of political expediency.

Women, who during the war have revealed many hidden qualities, could perfect their capacities for work if their claim to participate in political life should be recognized.

The appeal of the Italian suffragists to the Italian Parliament expresses the hope that, having recognized the value of women in intellectual, physical and human activity, and in view of the need for a thoroughly reconstructed society after the war, the Electoral chamber will admit women of all classes and all grades of education to the suffrage. The importance of the legislative reforms, effected particularly in the countries allied with Italy, must be evident to legislators, they assert.

ALL the questions pertinent to other countries at this juncture, and to the United States as well, are up for consideration in Finland.

Miss Hilja Parssinen, M.P., has recently related how Finnish working women have helped in solving such problems as the food shortage, community care of children and women's wages. The last is a burning question in Finland, as in America, since an increased number of women have taken paid positions during the war. Many women are employed in metal industries, on railroads and tramways, and in clerical parts of police work.

When the Russian revolution broke, a new state and social order began in Finland. The Diet, composed of 200 members, of whom 24 are women, was called for April 4 to consider such questions as the new constitution, the reform of the Communal laws, and educational and food questions. A special petition was sent up by women regarding the wages of women employees on railways and in shops, and regarding other phases of woman's industrial life.

The 17 women representatives of the Social Democratic party have been placed on all the committees formed in the present Diet. Miss Parssinen, M.P., expresses the hearty wish that the day may soon come when the working women in all European countries may have a chance to take part in legislation through representatives of their own choosing.

At the request of Mme. Tekla Hultin, a member of the Finnish Diet, the Constitutional Commission has pronounced in favor of a demand that women shall have access to all state offices, without any limitation.

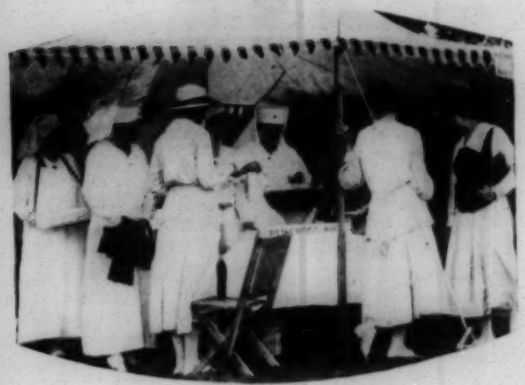
THE Legislature of Guanajuato has granted woman suffrage, with the restrictions that voters must be able to read and write and must also be self-supporting. The status of woman suffrage in Mexico has been already pointed out by the *Woman Citizen*. There is nothing in Mexico's federal constitution to prevent women from voting; they can go to the polls in any Mexican state and cast their votes unless local sentiment and action develop against it. But they will not be secure in the franchise until each state has passed such legislation as that just passed in Guanajuato. Women have voted in Mexico City and there is a current, but not verified report, that they have voted in Yucatan.

A STATEMENT printed in the *Woman Citizen* on August 18, that prices of food in Australia, where women vote, are fixed by law, has received further confirmation through a letter received from a woman recently moved from Rochester, N. Y., to Sydney, New South Wales.

"It seems to me," says this writer, "that meats are cheaper or about the same as I paid in Rochester, New York, except chicken. A few vegetables seem high, but most of them are about the same, some cheaper. Butter and eggs are not high as compared with the corresponding season of the year. (This was written in July, which is Australia's mid-winter). I think most groceries are high and we pay 12 cents a quart for milk."

"The interesting thing about this letter," comments its recipient, "is that Australia had been in the war almost three years when this letter was written and yet food prices compare favorably with those in Rochester, New York, before America entered the war."

A Suffrage Fete w



ONE A PENNY, TWO A PENNY

Red Cross buns had a hot sale under a marquise presided over by Mrs. Raymond Helms, Mrs. Edward Russell, Miss Barbara Lyon and Miss Harriet Russell in the costumes of war nurses. They also sold buttons and materials for Red Cross aid.

Over the door of the Hennepin County suffrage headquarters, a Red Cross flag has been flying all summer. Five days each week suffragists have been busy filling their "war chests" with bandages, operating gowns, helmets and other hospital necessities.

EVERY FEATURE OF WAR WORK

A suffrage fête different from all others was held by suffragist mothers and daughters of Minneapolis at the home of Judge and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Calhoun Boulevard, on August 15. Mrs. Ueland is state president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and the fête was given to raise funds for state suffrage work and for the extension of the already generous Red Cross work of Minneapolis suffragists.

Owing to the beautiful background made by the Ueland grounds, which run down to the shores of Lake Calhoun and lend themselves to many moods and picturesque scenes, this suffrage carnival was unique. It was also unique because it represented almost every feature of the work women are doing for the war.

Flags of our Allies were used as effective decorations everywhere. Grouped in masses they made thrilling color combinations with the green trees and blue lake. Women in the costumes of the countries with whom the United States is allied for world freedom made the scene still more picturesque.

AMONG OUR ALLIES

Turn by turn, the national airs of many lands floated across the sun-lit air or, later, drifted into the twilit spaces. Violin yielded to bag-pipe and bag-pipe gave way to the marching strains of fife and drum.

The kiltie in the extreme left of the picture is Jane Foote. The Italian contadina is Katherine Horton; Marian Couper is the Russian peasant. Mrs. L. E. Norton, head of the Hennepin County Suffrage Red Cross station, stands between Russia and France, represented by Elizabeth McLane. Ann Hankinson and Ruth Kent, as Japan and Belgium, are at their feet.

DAIRY MAIDS ALL

Here was a model wartime market nice homey butter-and-cheese stall un dairy maids who looked as if they had Three of these maids, Misses Georg Katherine Searle, are shown eggs behind a green and counter, flanked by wide

A COOLNESS AMONG ALLIES

One of the places where a cool reception even for one's warmest friends could be found was in Mrs. Charles Pillsbury's tea-booth. Here icy beverages were handed out. Mrs. Pillsbury is caught in the act of giving former Governor S. R. Van Sant a chilled greeting of iced tea. Both seem to enjoy this momentary coolness between friends. Among the more practical features of the fête, this booth was a gay reminder of unwarlike times.

SOME OF THE ALLIES REPRESENTED

GYPSY BASKET SELLERS

GYPSIES HELP, TOO

Carrying one's own packages has become the hall-mark of aristocracy. These two gypsy basket sellers, Miss Eugenia Gay and Miss Madeline Wilk, could afford to look merry as they had cornered the market on the most fashionable feminine accessory of the season—baskets.

ADDING TO THE CHARM OF CORN

Just to prove that it is not so hard to be a "Hoover helper," the Minneapolis suffragists, who have responded to the government's plea for housewifely help, determined to demonstrate what palatable dishes could be served without infringing upon the foodstuffs needed for the Allies and the armies. A supper in cafeteria style was prepared for the hour in the day when the men should come up from downtown. No tabooed meat was used, but the *piece de resistance* of the meal was "just as good." The range of dishes was wide and many new food ideas were brought out for future use in patriotic homes. Following the Food Administration's directions to boost the use of corn, one of the features of the substantial supper served was corn, roasted or boiled, and served out-of-doors on the edge of the lake. Camp Fire girls in their Indian dress added a touch of romance to this picturesque restaurant al fresco. Under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Armatage, senior squaw, they served corn, picked fresh from the gardens of the members of the suffrage association. As every one who is a corn connoisseur knows, this added much to its charm.

THE CAMP ON

with a Difference

LL IN A ROW

rket and an immaculate dairy, a
under the care of wide-capped
ad just arrived from Amsterdam.
eorgiana Partridge, Evelyn and
own measuring cheese and
and white lattice-work
wide spreading ferns.

WHERE NEUTRALS ARE ALLIES

That woman suffrage has allies in its great struggle for woman's political freedom among those who are still neutrals in the world war was shown by the fact that the Scandinavian Suffrage Association of Minneapolis participated in the suffrage fête to raise funds for Red Cross work among the allied nations. In their own countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway or Iceland, Scandinavian women, who have come to America to live, would be full voting citizens, and even in Sweden they would have much more political freedom than they have in Minnesota. In Minnesota they are disfranchised, not merely unenfranchised. One of the most interesting booths at the out-of-door suffrage fête, was one presided over by Minnesota Scandinavian women. Standing in front of their own flags, flanked by the Stars and Stripes, Mrs. Florence Purdy, Mrs. Sundby, and the Misses Olson are shown in the picture below in native costumes. At their table, they sold Danish pottery as well as other interesting things.

In a brilliantly decorated part of the grounds, other Scandinavian suffragists danced Swedish dances and Madame Clara Larson sang Swedish songs.

Internationalism was apparent if nowhere else in dances under the light of the sky and of scores of Japanese lanterns. In one place Norse steps were in the ascendant; in another Scotch lassies in kilts were doing the Highland fling. Down by the lake shore, the Camp Fire girls in their Indian costumes were showing the weird steps of primitive Indian maidens. An eerie and bobgoblin effect was produced by the shadows of the trees and the gleam of the lake beyond. The quavering notes of a violin sounded elfish and elusive in the large out-of-door spaces.

"CASH-AND-CARRY" MARKET

What with churning and butter making, knitting and farm-marketing, this fête seemed a reincarnation of woman's primitive interests.

A market on the principle asked for by the government that marketers carry home their produce was demonstrated. A long table on trestles, market baskets on application, plenty of garden produce, fresh eggs, the product of Mrs. Ruff's churn and a spirit of cooperation were the ingredients necessary to make a success of this plan. *Above* is Mrs. Sumner McKnight "cash-and-carrying" with right good will.

SCANDINAVIAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

TWO MERRY PIERRETTES

What's a village fête without sideshows? And what's a sideshow without a barker? *Here are* two Pierrettes, Mrs. F. W. Miller and Mrs. William Thwing, who managed a near-menagerie with success. When off duty as barkers they are serious and dignified supervisors of the Red Cross, but they look as if they enjoyed "barking" as much as anything.

N THE LAKE

NOT FORGETTING THE COAL CELLAR

If there was any place or any resource not utilized by the suffragists of Hennepin and Ramsay counties in this novel and original suffrage fête, it is not yet recorded. A Chamber of Horrors was secreted in the Ueland's cellar and its dungeonesque attractions seemed to be the most popular thing ever. This was in charge of the Ramsay County Suffrage Association, and they took in so much money for the Red Cross work of the Allies that they spent most of the next day counting it. What the horrors were has not been divulged, but it is thought in the East that anti-suffrage arguments may have been among them.

A barrel churn under the practiced hand of a real farm-woman, Mrs. Ruff of Mid-meadow Farm, ran a close second to the Chamber of Horrors in popularity. Mrs. Ruff showed the fascinated revellers the forgotten art of making the butter come, and other clever hands made up sweet butter while you waited. Fresh butter, like fresh corn, gave an Olympian touch to the out-of-door cafeteria.

THE FRIENDLY CHURN

Mid pleasures and palaces, gaities and follies though one may roam, there's no place so much like home as a dairy, and no sound quite so friendly as that of a churn dasher.

MRS. RUFF OF MID-MEADOW FARM

National Woman Suffrage and Congress

NATIONAL woman suffrage at the next session of the present Congress—and neither the pickets nor the politicians will be allowed to prevent it. That is the hope, the determination, and the prediction of many suffrage leaders, but it comes with perhaps the greatest significance from Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who, as acting congressional chairman for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is now directing the congressional work of the Association at Washington, the center of things political.

Mrs. Roessing is one of the dynamic women in the suffrage movement—dynamic and highly trained, and—particularly important in the present stage of the movement—she is a specialist in politics. Her background is one of political observation and experience with politicians in Pennsylvania, where the political game is played by experts.

In Mrs. Roessing's opinion, "the pickets are not less inexcusable than are the men who allow such futile and unpopular tactics to affect their reasoning on the principle of woman suffrage itself, or to obscure the fact that while a handful of women have become more or less fanatic, the great body of organized suffragists, two million strong, are giving their best energies to constructive work for democracy, suffrage work and war service both—a double program of loyalty."

Mrs. Roessing does not believe, however, that such men can maintain their opposition. "We shall apply arguments which we think they will find unanswerable," she says; and by those arguments she means the pressure of political forces. She is one of the suffrage leaders who believe that the movement has long since passed the propaganda stage. She is rather impatient, indeed, with those who employ only the old methods. "The passage of the federal amendment depends upon political methods," she says. "We must round up the political forces, and deal with them from a political standpoint. Not only is that the way to win, but it is our chance to show that we understand politics and that great issues can be won by clean politics."

"And in fact," she continues, "the politicians are almost where we want them now. They have put us off thus far because they dared. But as soon as the war emergency program is completed, suffrage comes next in Congress, and the party leaders know this. Moreover, they regard us as an asset. The minority has been reaching out hungrily for it as a party measure. And the majority has been just as avidly holding on to it. We cannot afford to let either party have it as a party measure, of course. No one party has the two-thirds majority of votes with which to pass it, without help from other parties, and that help, it is easy to see, would not be forthcoming if the question were brought to vote as a party measure. But if we can keep the issue non-partisan, it will come to a vote with both parties afraid to defeat it. And they can not refuse to bring it to a vote at the next session."

MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING,
Acting Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A.

Mrs. Roessing was put in charge of the work in Washington this summer in the place of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, during the latter's vacation. She had previously served a year as chairman herself, and therefore was thoroughly familiar with the work at Washington. Back of that, she had put in a good many years of work in an executive capacity in her home city of Pittsburgh, where she was an executive officer on the Board of Public Playgrounds and an active worker for other civic interests, and then was elected president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. She was the head of this association during 1915, when Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts all held referenda on the question of woman suffrage, and Pennsylvania polled the largest proportion in favor. At the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held shortly after those elections that year, Mrs. Roessing was elected first vice-president, and the Board designated her to direct its legislative work at the National Capital.

Mrs. Roessing's prophecy for the success of the federal amendment in the present Congress is based upon her knowledge of the national political situation, and the conditions in Congress with which she is in close contact. A favorable report to the Senate from the Committee on Woman Suffrage is assured at this session. The House is expected, also during this session, to create a woman suffrage committee to which to transfer the amendment from the Judiciary Committee. With this step completed there is every reason to expect action upon the amendment itself in the next session of the present Congress. The National is planning the most extensive campaign in its history to this end.

Party Pledges

While the Maine campaign was at its height President Wilson sent to Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Chairman of the Maine Suffrage Campaign, a letter which said:

"My Dear Mrs. Livingston:

"May I express through you my very great interest in the equal suffrage campaign in Maine? The pledges of my party are very distinct in favor of granting the suffrage to women by state action and I would like to have the privilege of urging all Democrats to support a cause in which we all believe.

"Woodrow Wilson."

President Asked to Speak

An urgent invitation to President Wilson to speak in behalf of Woman Suffrage at Madison Square Garden on the evening of November 3rd, has been extended by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The Suffrage Party also extended to the President an earnest invitation to give further assistance to it in its gigantic struggle to win the support of an electorate composed of two million voters. At the Saratoga conference in affirming the Suffrage Party's loyalty not only to the country but also to the President himself in this hour of stress, regret was expressed that "it is not already an enfranchised body of women in order more effectively to serve the country."

Will Guard Camp Dix

Douglas Falconer, the War Department's representative, made a statement in person before the executive board of the New Jersey Suffrage Association, in session at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City. He told the suffragists that the assembling of 40,000 soldiers in Wrightstown would call for concerted action upon the part of all the helpful influences which could be brought to bear. The executive board responded promptly in the name of many members and a special committee was formed to investigate conditions at Wrightstown and to make arrangements for a suitable recreation center to be maintained by the organized suffragists of the state.

Among those on the special committee are: Mrs. Lillian F. Feichert, State President; Miss Lulu Marvel, a business woman of Atlantic City; Mrs. John J. White; Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, who is also New Jersey State Chairman for Suffrage Thrift, and Mrs. Robert S. Huse, Congressional Chairman for the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Wage-Earning Women to Organize Against Exploiters

ON guard against the profiteers and exploiters of woman labor, and at the same time recognizing women's responsibility in the matter, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has issued, for circulation, through all its state and local branches, an open letter to wage-earning suffragists, urging every woman who does men's work to demand men's pay, as a matter both of justice to herself and duty to her fellow-workers.

"Word comes to the National American Woman Suffrage Association from many sources," says the letter, "that those whose interest it is to keep down the standard of wages are using the war-time emergency to accomplish their purposes by the employment of women, whom they secure at lower wages than they pay to men. Some employers, we are told, under the cloak of the scarcity of male workers, have used women virtually as strikebreakers. Others have less openly substituted women at low pay for men at standard wages, thereby to increase their profits."

The Association points out that women's zeal for service, particularly now, through their patriotic impulse to release men for military service, frequently leads them to forego the just return on the work they do, and because women are compartively new to industrial competition, they often undervalue their own skill and fail to demand full wages for it.

"In a national crisis like the present," the letter continues, "wage-earning women have a great responsibility—to each other, to their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, and to industry in general. In simple justice to themselves they should not do men's work for less than men's pay. In fairness to the men and to their own families, both now and in the future, they should not undercut the men, with whom they will be in competition after the war.

"We ask wage-earning suffragists everywhere that they set themselves to establish the principle of equal pay for equal work by demanding it, every woman for herself; that they preach this doctrine daily and wherever they can make themselves heard; and, finally, THAT THEY ORGANIZE TO SECURE IT. In this day of organization the individual worker is powerless. Men and women in industry can protect themselves only by collective action."

In conclusion, the letter says, "Women workers unorganized are unwittingly one of the most serious dangers to the standards of industry the world over. Let us, as suffragists, make organized demand for those equal economic rights which will enable us to remove this danger to our country's welfare."

Maryland's Opportunity

MARYLAND will have a splendid opportunity this ensuing winter to decide as to the conservation of its women's effort. It only needs a passing sentence to point out the very effective way in which the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland has stood by the President and is standing by the Governor in war work. But the duration and misery and demand for further labor of the war are indefinite and where the suffragists have given a part of their well-organized endeavors to war activities, the whole of their time, or rather that added part now spent in going after their legal enfranchisement, may be an incalculable asset to the state. It is the policy neither of the National American Woman Suffrage Association nor the state league to abandon the work for the vote until women are recognized as being as worthy of citizenship as their brothers. To abandon this objective would be to bring about chaos and dissolve the powerful organization of 2,000,000 women throughout the United States and the several thousands in Maryland.

Mrs. Jessie Ross Thomson, president of the Woman Suffrage League, has already communicated with the President of every county suffrage league, looking towards having the state Democratic and Republican parties insert the national party planks in their respective platforms. The county officers and members of the league were furnished with the names and addresses of the members from their county on the State Central Committee. These members of the State Central Committee are to be asked in interview, or by letter, to use their influence to have the national planks inserted for the state organization. It remains to be demonstrated which party of the state will first endorse the national plank.

Women in Banks

OUT of 51 banks and trust companies investigated on employment by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, of New York, all but seven houses employed women. In a large number the employment of women is a new policy.

In the National City Bank 325 women are employed; Guarantee Trust Company employs 200; Chase National, 56; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 76; Corn Exchange Bank, 70.

Two classes of banks employ women: those in which there is a future for women, with salaries in accordance, and those who wish to employ "green" girls at low pay to do clerical work only.

In very few banks, however, is opportunity open to women for positions of higher responsibility.

DR. EFFIE McCULLOM JONES

Returns to Her Pastorate

WHEN the National American Woman Suffrage Association persuaded Rev. Dr. Effie McCullom Jones to devote one year of a busy professional life to the work of gaining the vote for her unenfranchised sisters, she was Dean of Lombard College at Galesburg, Ill.

Dr. Jones is one of the rapidly growing number of women who belong to the ordained clergy—a number called into greater prominence than ever since the war has sent to the scene of battle many clergymen, as soldiers or chaplains. Dr. Jones is also a noted lecturer.

The suffrage association is not unaware of the genuine sacrifice which this year of intensive suffrage work has meant to a woman successful in a chosen profession. As her year of service for the cause of women is now up, Dr. Jones will go back to her life work, and has just accepted a call to an active pastorate. But she will continue now, as ever, to be a forceful suffrage advocate, working whole-heartedly for the enfranchisement of her sex.

In the year of work just passed, Dr. Jones has been sent to West Virginia, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio and Maine. It is noteworthy that during the time both Indiana and Ohio have gained presidential suffrage. The Woman's Franchise League, of Indiana, has recently thanked the National Association "for the great aid it has given the suffrage work" in that state by sending Dr. Jones as an organizer.

Dr. Jones makes the remarkable statement that, although she is always announced as a speaker and not as an organizer, she has made it a rule "never to leave a group behind her unorganized for suffrage." "I use the crowd psychology," says Dr. Jones, "in getting women lined up. And they organize before I leave."

Dr. Jones has steadily averaged more than two speeches a day, raised much money, traveled in all possible ways and never lost a day.

"That," she says, "is what comes of being a minister. Talking suffrage is an experience full of thrills, and I have had every sort but one. I expect to get that one—the best of all—when final victory comes, some day soon."

You Might Do This in Your City

By the Suffragist Housewife

MRS. WILLIAM H. LOUGH.

WHEN Mrs. William H. Lough started out to "do something practical" in connection with the food problem, which is everybody's problem now, she had nothing to guide her except a purpose and a habit; the purpose food conservation, the habit her direct method of approaching any problem. With no experience in market conditions except in their relation to domestic matters, Mrs. Lough's shrewd application of home economics to civic needs has resulted in the widely discussed Municipal Canning Kitchen of New York City. While others talked remedial legislation and extension of the powers of the state, this clear-eyed young woman made a survey of the situation and, seeing a chance to link up waste production with waste time, succeeded in establishing a plant that will serve to recover tons of foodstuffs and preserve them for the use later on of that class upon whom the pinch of hunger falls soonest. Told that she was impractical and visionary, she still persisted when no one believed in her but her husband.

In her quest for an opportunity to serve, Mrs. Lough found her way to Mr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Pure Food and Drugs Bureau of the New York Department of Health. Mr. Brown understands all about food, from garden to garbage. In his two years' tenure of office he has revolutionized the city food inspection system. To stabilize the market and eliminate from competition unsound food stuffs, and to reach out a helping hand to the producer and inform him as to reasons governing the rejection of food consignments, are details of Mr. Brown's program. An inspection squad is placed at each of the 125 piers and terminals, and food entering the city is sampled and pronounced upon before it crosses the city line. If a consignment does not come up to requirements it is placed under an embargo which is not raised until the food has been sorted and brought up to standard. Otherwise the entire shipment is sent to the dump. Condition of the consignment, market conditions and the cost of labor are determining factors in food reclamation. For one or all of these reasons the whole is not infrequently a dead loss.

When the embargo system was explained to Mrs. Lough she responded:

"But there is waste labor which can be made available for salvaging this waste production. There are women who would count their time cheap if they could convert it into food. Also, there are Boy Scouts."

Granted permission to salvage embargoed food stuffs, Mrs. Lough was still without means of conserving them until at a meeting of the Women's City Club, she discovered the solution of her problem in Miss Mabel Kittredge. Suffragist, practical economist, chairman of the Sub-committee on Food of the Mayor's Defense Committee, president of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centers of New York, author of text books on housekeeping and home-making, authority on tenement-housing and feeding, Miss Kittredge brought to bear upon the proposition the skill and enthusiasm needed to set the machinery in motion. Through her efforts an East Side school kitchen, with equipment for furnishing lunches to school children, was secured and the work of rescuing the perishing food supplies was begun. To the city's contribution was added surplus food consigned to commission merchants which was not disposed of in the course of the day's trading.

Food stuffs raised by magic, like manna in the wilderness, had to be preserved and the necessary expense and labor entailed in the operation was obtainable only through volunteer effort. The Woman's University Club rallied to the support of Mrs. Lough and other friends of Mrs. Lough and Miss Kittredge came forward with contributions of time and money—both of which are still urgently needed for the maintenance of the kitchen. Two paid canning experts have been installed and the work is done in two shifts under their direction. The workers are paid at the rate of fifteen cents an hour, receiving checks which may be turned into provisions immediately, or held and reclaimed later in canned goods, at a price determined by the actual cost of operating the kitchen. Boy Scouts who volunteer for duty at piers and terminals, where they work under the direction of Miss Agnes Sheehan, are paid at the rate of ten cents an hour cash for car fare for the first hour, subsequent labor being paid in provisions or credits as at the kitchen.

Consignments of potatoes or other perishable products are sold outright and the money turned into the treasury to be used in the purchase of jars and other necessities. All food has been put up in glass and an arrangement will be made whereby returned jars will be credited to the purchaser. Thus, while the labor is rated cheap, the food is sold at the minimum and far below the market price.

MISS MABEL HYDE KITTREDGE.

Two dehydrating machines have been installed by the federal government which has watched the experiment with a friendly eye. Cities of the first-class all over the country are sending in for information and expressing the desire to undertake a similar conservation campaign. Indeed, the work undertaken in a broad spirit of patriotic zeal by a woman who "wanted to do something practical" bids fair to amalgamate those two vexatious problems of food waste and food shortage.

"I hope we can make municipal canning a permanent thing. Any product into which human labor has gone is too valuable to be lost," says the woman who had the wit to put into effect on a large scale principles of home economy at a time when the home is being used to point a moral and adorn a tale.

Famous Converts to Suffrage

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan reports that the famous singer, Mme. Schumann-Heink, a recent convert to suffrage, has become so deeply interested that she is fortifying herself with suffrage literature.

Another convert is Mrs. Spencer Trask, "Katrina Trask," famous as writer and humanitarian. Mrs. Trask, in contributing $250 to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, took occasion to say:

"The world now needs women as it never did before, and it is necessary to have their cooperation in the government."

September Sale

"McCREERY QUALITY HOSIERY"

For Women and Children

Several special purchases have been made in anticipation of this big event, therefore the sale offers wonderful economies

$1.35 pair

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—superior quality; plain Black, White or Colors, also Novelty effects in large variety of light and dark shades.

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Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—Black or White with hand-embroidered clox, also embroidered insteps.

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Contributions Received by the N. A. W. S. A.

July 1st to August 31st, 1917

General Donations

Suffrage Federation Dist. of Col. (Proceeds Card Party)	$ 3.00
Margaret F. Vail	1.00
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Mrs. William Munson	1.00
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Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr.	10.00
Mrs. Everett Colby	25.00
Natl. Congressional Committee (Proceeds Suffrage Bazaar)	9.65
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Forward	$483.65

Reported by Emma W. Rogers Treasurer

Forward		$483.65
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Mrs. Abby H. Bartlett	100.00	
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		145.00
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Annual Pledges

New Hampshire W. S. Assn.	$40.00
Mrs. R. G. Shaw	1,000.00
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North Dakota Votes for Women League	37.50
Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association	42.34
Missouri Eq. Suf. Assn.	25.00
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Chicago Eq. Suf. Assn.	500.00
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Anna H. Shaw	100.00
R. I. Equal Suffrage Assn.	89.73
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Mrs. Geo. T. Guernsey	50.00
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Forward		$4,947.47
Mrs. Edna S. Blair	10.00	
Alabama Eq. Suf. Assn.	100.00	
Nebraska W. S. Assn.	50.00	
Kentucky Eq. Rights Assn.	250.00	
		410.00
		$5,357.47

Dues

Woman Suffrage Party of La.	$ 20.00
Ga. W. S. League	20.00
Del. Eq. Suf. Assn.	17.60
New Jersey W. S. Assn.	100.00
Ohio W. S. Assn.	300.00
Oregon Eq. Suf. Alliance	30.00
	307.60
	$5,745.07

Russian Fund

New Hampshire W. S. Assn.	$ 25.00
New Jersey W. S. Assn.	17.60
W. Va. Equal Suffrage Assn.	15.00
Iowa Eq. Suf. Assn.	4.00
Wisconsin W. S. Assn.	5.00
	66.60
	$5,811.67

Campaigns

New Hampshire W. S. Assn.	$ 20.00
Estate Mary S. Anthony	100.00
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New England W. S. Assn.	885.14
Conn. W. S. Assn.	300.00
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Arlington, Mass., W. S. Assn.	25.00
Miss Berry Pottier	10.00
New Jersey W. S. Assn.	100.00
Jennie D. Loitman	5.00
Leslie W. S. Commission	1,300.00
	2,931.14
Total	$8,742.81

The Woman and the Go-Cart

It Took a Woman to Do It, Because a Woman Knows a Go-Cart When She Sees It

JUST as soon as Mrs. Newton D. Baker and the National American Woman Suffrage Association took up the cudgels for the consumer and proposed cooperation in the "carry-your-own" campaign on the basis of discounts from the merchants in return for bundles carried by the purchaser, dozens of letters poured in from all sources, with commendations, questions, and suggestions. Among the questions came one from a practical housewife requiring a very materialistic answer: "How *can* we carry our own when the bundles are heavy?"

Mrs. Baker had but to put her hand into her letter file and draw out the answer. It came from Mrs. Samuel A. Bullock, of Bala, Pennsylvania, who has solved the problem for herself by her own ingenious invention, a unique carry-all in which she brings home from market supplies for a family of seven.

Mrs. Bullock made for herself a khaki bag which she attached along its seam to a three-foot wooden handle, at the lower end of which is a little wooden platform to support the bottom of the bag. At the two corners of the platform nearest the handle are little wheels or rollers, so that the carry-all may be pushed along, or trundled with one hand, after the fashion of a go-cart. When it is taken into the street car it can stand upright and occupy the minimum of space, in front of the owner, for instance, between the seats of the car.

CARRY YOUR OWN ON TWO LITTLE WHEELS

Mrs. Bullock proudly lists the contents of the bag when she returned from her last marketing expedition as follows: 1 five-pound chicken, 2 pounds of butter, 4 bunches of celery, 1 box of berries, 1 carrier of peaches, 1 egg plant, 1 quart of string beans, ½ dozen oranges, ¾ peck of apples, 3 heads of lettuce, ¼ peck of tomatoes, 4 squashes, ½ dozen bananas, ½ dozen lemons, 1 loaf of bread and 2 veal cutlets.

Could Dover, Ohio, Women Vote?

A "PERMANENT wave" had nothing on the puckered brows of those men who were called upon to decide what Dover, Ohio, women had a right to do about voting at the primaries for members of the board of education in August.

Here was the problem: Members of the board of education were to be selected at the primaries. Women have a right to vote for these members at the regular elections. "But what good will that do?" asked the women, "if we can say nothing about selecting these men?" Members of the board are elected, it is true, on non-partisan tickets; but nominations are made on party tickets at the primaries. But in order to vote a party ticket one must have a party, and as the Reynolds law giving women the right to vote at Presidential elections is not yet made into a statute, women are not supposed to have any political party standing.

In the meantime, Dover women just naturally up and voted. They took their little scissors out of their sewing bags and cut that question of red tape neatly and completely in two.

Thus an immovable political precedent was met by the irresistible force of the women's logic that it was no good voting for members of the school board if they could not select those members.

California Women Protest

As a result of a census taken in Berkeley by Mrs. Mary Roberts Coolidge, a well-known civic worker and writer, a resolution was passed by the advisory board of the Mobilized Women's Organizations of Berkeley, in August, which embodied some reasons why the Berkeley women declined to sign the food pledges. They declare that patriotic American women are being called upon to practice economy, especially in bread stuffs, while at the same time, "in the manufacture of liquor there is an immensely greater waste of bread materials, besides the attendant wastes of labor in its manufacture and distribution."

"Therefore, it is resolved by the Mobilized Women's Organizations of Berkeley, Cal., that the Congress of the United States, in fairness to millions of housewives, who are willing so to cooperate with the Government in the conservation of food and to endure every necessary sacrifice, should enact at once a measure prohibiting the manufacture of liquor from bread stuffs for the period of the war."

These women have sent a copy of their resolution to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, to their Senators, James D. Phelan and Hiram W. Johnson, and to Congressman J. Arthur Elston of the Sixth District, with the request that he cause it to be read into the Congressional Record.

One Woman's Superfluity

is

Another Woman's Bargain

and both help the New York State Campaign. Look over your cupboards and send us everything of every kind you can spare. We will send for or pay express or post.

ADDRESS

THE SUFFRAGE SHOP

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WHERE BEAUTIFUL and REAL BARGAINS ARE TO BE HAD

Help Win the Vote in New York State, November 6th, 1917

GIVE TO US BUY FROM US

Where Women Vote

California Wives Gain a Point

A frequent gibe at California women voters has been made on account of an unjust property right law, under which they have long suffered. This physician-heal-thyself jeer is no longer possible. California women voters have succeeded in getting a law put through the Legislature and signed by the Governor which puts the wife on an equality with her husband in the matter of the inheritance tax applied to the community property of either.

Community property is all property gathered together by husband and wife during marriage. Formerly the law compelled the wife at her husband's death not only to pay a tax upon her husband's half of the property, if willed to her, but also upon her own half which she had helped accumulate; whereas, the husband on the death of his wife not only retained his half without the payment of a tax of any kind, but also took over and kept the wife's half as his peculiar property and paid no tax thereon.

Women have agitated this question for a number of years but without success. Controller Chambers took up the matter for them in 1914 and, after a campaign of education throughout the state, pushed the present bill through the 1917 legislature. The result was a complete victory for the women and one for which they are grateful.

Women Voters Make Men Patriots

Complete recruiting returns from 24 states make very pleasant reading for suffragists who in times past have had to listen to anti-suffrage wails that votes for women mean a feminization of men. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has made a compilation of recruiting returns, which shows that among the 24 states in the Union whose full quota of recruits for the army has been obtained, ten are states where women have full suffrage. Only one of the eleven states where women vote on the same terms as men has fallen short.

Of the other fourteen states that have returned full recruiting quota, five are states which have given women presidential suffrage. In fifteen of the nineteen states where women may vote, the men have responded valiantly for service. Out of the twenty-nine states which are afraid to trust the vote to women, nineteen have fallen down on their quota. "Which means," says Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "that 78.4% of the equal suffrage states have delivered the goods, while only 34.4% of the unequal suffrage states have done so. From which it would seem that in the interests of patriotism and keeping men masculine the work of woman suffrage must go on apace."

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School Clothes
Cost Less Than Ever To-day
—provided

You buy *good* clothes as against *more low priced* ones. The saving lies in buying school clothes that are backed by a reliable name, and all that a *reliable name* stands for in style, cut, materials and making.

Best & Co. have been considered the leading authorities for school apparel ever since 1879.

Best & Co. clothes are for young gentlemen and gentlewomen. Styles correctly youthful and simple.

Best & Co. school clothes are good investments because they will stand the longest, hardest wear.

Any Best customer will immediately concede this.

"You Never Pay More at Best's" is a standing challenge to customers and competitors alike

Patriotism of a Suffrage State

Mrs. Walker O. Graves and Mrs. Charlotte Alexander of San Francisco, have organized the first, and thus far, the only woman's aviation corps in the United States.

The Importance of the Horse Shoe Nail

To the Election District Captains, as representing the responsibility of the individual worker, Mrs. Catt handed this slogan at Saratoga, "And all for a nail the shoe was lost, all for a shoe the horse was lost, all for a horse a rider was lost, all for a rider the battle was lost, and all on account of a horse-shoe nail."

A slogan commended to the assembly district leaders was, "He who wants a horse without a fall goes afoot."

A slogan for the officers who have all the troubles of all the captains, plus all the troubles of all the leaders, plus their own, was "Grumblers seldom work and workers never grumble."

In Spite of Sir Almroth Wright

Dr. Markland of Great Britain will soon begin her service in one of the base hospitals back of the British lines in France, as the only woman surgeon in the British Army.

WHEN YOU STOP TO CONSIDER THAT THESE ARE THE MEN WHO ARE WORRYING THE MOST AND ARE MAKING THE FIGHT AGAINST WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE
OH, DONT LET 'EM VOTE! THEYLL DISRUPT THINGS!
THE VOTE
YOU WILL HAVE TO CONCLUDE THAT THERE MUST BE A TREMENDOUS LOT OF GOOD IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE!
CORRUPT POLITICS
BOOZE
$

AS OHIO SEES THE OPPONENTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch.

A Thrift Column

When you've saved the bread and meat,
Eaten corn instead of wheat,
Canned your garden, patched your soles,
Turned your coat and darned its holes,
Don't sit down and just feel nifty;
Here's a new way to be thrifty.

Pennsylvania Suffragists Beat Thrift Record

What do you know about making old kid gloves into windproof coats for soldiers? Sounds like a pipe dream of the white knight, doesn't it? Sending their old gloves—all except the ones they are wearing—to London for soldiers' coats is the unique thrift service of the suffragists of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Melting down old candle ends, and turning them into ration heaters for the boys at the front is another occupation in full swing at state headquarters in Pennsylvania. To make your ration heater first catch and melt some candle ends. Roll old newspapers into a tight roll, pasting down the edges with glue or paste, and boil them in the melted paraffin. If you are not entirely convinced of the method, write your doubts and difficulties to state headquarters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and more complete directions will be given.

Penny by penny is the way Mrs. Edward Sherwood Mead, suffrage chairman of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, believes the next Liberty Loan will be raised. The first loan was made up by wealthy people to a great extent. The others which are to follow must be participated in by all the people. By organizing War Savings Committees in all kinds of groups—churches, clubs, factories, professions—people who have never saved before can be reached, says Mrs. Mead. Her plan is for members of these organizations to pay a certain weekly sum. In England, school children were organized in this way, contributing as little as a penny.

Let it Be Friday Often

Fish is a good meat substitute. Filet of flounders is just as good as filet of sole. It ought to cost a fraction as much.

When Nuts Can be Had

"A pound of shelled almonds is equal in food value to three pounds of meat," says the *Cleveland Woman Suffrage Party's Manual*. "Chopped nuts in bread, muffins or cake help take the place of meat."

Elimination of Waist

SUFFRAGIST (speaking fervently to an audience of women): "It is of vital necessity to devote your time and energy to the elimination of waste."

LARGE LADY (whose waistline is fast disappearing): "Just what I have been trying, but I can't get mine to less than thirty-four inches to save me."

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the* INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. **Adult labor.**
2. **Wages—**
   a. **The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.**
   b. **Equal pay for equal work.**
   c. **Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.**
   d. **That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee — and that other wage questions be submitted to it.**
3. **The eight-hour day.**
4. **One day rest in seven.**
5. **Prohibition of night work for women.**
6. **Standards of sanitation and fire protection.**
7. **Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.**
8. **Prohibition of tenement house labor.**
9. **Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.**
10. **Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.**

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

The Corn Crib

Beauty Bread (Dodgers)

2 cups of corn meal, ½ teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of Wesson's Snowdrift Oil or Crisco, *2* teaspoons of baking powder, enough sweet milk to make a stiff dough; measure one kitchen spoon of dough, and mould with hands in oval shape and bake on a well greased pan in a quick oven.

Corn Bread Sticks

These are baked in iron moulds. They come eight or more sticks in one mould-set connected. It makes a very attractive and crusty bread.

1½ cups corn meal; 1 pt. of milk or more (batter should be thin); 2 eggs; 2 tablespoons of flour; salt ½ teaspoon; 2 tablespoons butter or shortening; 3 teaspoons of yeast powder. Grease moulds and have very hot and pour batter in and bake in quick oven until brown; turn out and serve.—*Mrs S. B. Vance, New Orleans, La.*

Egg Plant Stuffed with Cornbread

Make ordinary corn bread and allow to cool. Cut egg plant in two and boil 15 or 20 minutes, or until slightly tender, in salted water. Remove insides, and mix thoroughly with enough chopped onion, celery, tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste. Put this in buttered frying pan and cook about ten minutes, but do not brown. Add corn bread, crumbled, to consistency of dressing and fill egg plant shells. Bake in moderate oven until brown. Water must be put into pan to keep egg plant shells from burning.

Egg Plant Dressing for Fowl or Roast

Make dressing by above recipe and two eggs beaten, for one fowl or roast. Stuff in the ordinary way and bake. By always parboiling egg plant in salted water one will never have it taste bitter.

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Why nearly every nation in warring Europe has been stirred to active agitation on woman suffrage at this time?

The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What *IS* the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

THEN READ

The INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS
(Jus Suffragii)

Monthly official organ of the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE (Carrie Chapman Catt, President)

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***Rendered into English Verse by* ALICE STONE BLACKWELL**

For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by W. Nesbitt Chambers, Room 616, Ford Building, Boston, Mass. Price $1.50.

Lord Bryce calls the book "a most interesting product of Armenian poetical genius."

Miss Alice Fletcher, writing of the meeting of a Literary Society in Washington. D. C., said:

"I read on that occasion several of your beautiful translations of Armenian poems, and was delighted with the interest and enthusiasm they evolved. There were many learned and famous folk there. Armenian poetry was a new realm to almost all, and stirred an interest in the Armenian people in a new manner, along new lines."